The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,606.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8

Forth and succeeding insertions ... ,, 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

Long Advertisements.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

Bank Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Sept. 1876.
CATHAY	2,932	450	..R. T. Dundas	8th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2,468	450	...J. C. Almond	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	3,742	500	...J. D. Steward	22nd—Southampton, Oct. 1876.
VENETIA	3,726	450	...G. J. Babot	2nd—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	3,284	450	...D. Rennoldson	9th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	3,431	370	...A. Symons	16th—Suez, &c.
ASSAM	3,033	500	...G. F. Cates	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	3,593	400	...C. H. Eastley	30th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 18th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, Captain I. Reeves, (2,609 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

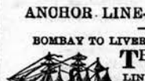
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 15th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	3289	500	.....	26th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	846	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. EUROPA, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our Inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c. &c.

1 bale grey madapolams.
5 ,, grey shirtings, 8¼ lbs.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Young and Co. and by order of Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co.

38 bolts of canvass.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th September 1876.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of the stock in-trade of the late Hassum Munjee will be resumed THIS DAY at or about 1 o'clock P.M., commencing with lot No. 6?3. It will comprise porcelainware, carriage lamps, table and chamber candles ticks, chandeliers, hanging argand lustres, globe lamps, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th September 1876.

BENNETT and COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 8th September, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a collection of valuable Law Books.

For full particulars refer to the *Bombay Gazette* of the 2nd of September.

The books are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a Lot of Valuable Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Rings, Silver and Gold Watches, Lockets, Pencils, Bracelets, Studs, Charms, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open carved blackwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first class piano, carriages, horses, plants, &c., at 105 Mahar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th September, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of James Melville, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Stock-in-trade, Printing Establishment of the paper lately known as the *Indian Statesman*, at Sassoon's Building, Fort, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, by order of the first purchasers, the whole of the valuable Stock-in-trade, Printing Establishment known as the "Indian Statesman."

The above will be sold in small lots, to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th September 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property situate at Churneywady, alias Dookerwady, without the Fort of Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 9thth instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Company are instructed by the Executors of the late Wilt and Testament of the late Paulo Domingo, deceased, to sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fuzandaree land or ground, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Churneywady, alias Dookerwady, in the sub-district of Bhoiwar, assessed under No. 12, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabout, and bounded on the east, south, and north, by public passages, and on the west partly by the property of Jose F. De Souza, and partly by the property of Rustomjee Cowasjee Bottlewalla.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th Septemb 1876.

SADANUND SHRIGRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OOMERKARRY PAKHAREE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRIG RISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 5 P.M. on the premises by order of the Mortgagee Kursetjee Rustomjee Soparriwalla, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Gopicabai, widow of the late Babajee Lakshman Mayaker.

All that piece or parcel of Fuzandaree land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the south side of Oomerkarry Pakharee in the sub-district of Mandvee, registered in the Fuzandaree books under number 43, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under number 43, containing by admeasurement seventy-four feet in length and thirty-three feet in breadth be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by the house of Runna DasSoora, on or towards the west of the house of Bhundaree Raghunath Kristnajee, on or towards the north by the sweeper's-passage, and on or towards the south by the said Oomerkarry Pakharee.

A deposit of 25 per cent. is required at the time of sale.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

S. SHRIGRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th September 1876.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co ; Coleman Street, London
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co. ; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co. ; Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co. ; De Beaux and Co. ; Scott, Mascarine and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, SEPT. 7th.

The Performance will commence with the Sparkling Comedietta,

HORRIBLE REVELATIONS!

To conclude with H. J. Byron's Original Burlesque Extravaganza,

LUCRETIA BORGIA ;

or

LA GRANDE DOUTRESSE.

DURING THE BURLESQUE :—

"GOOD-BYE, SWEETHEART ...Miss Minnie Williams.
HIGHLAND FLING.....Misses Flora and Ada Ford.
IRISH JIG .....Miss Ada Ford.
"SHE'S ALL THAT I DESIRE"
(Song and Dance) .....Miss Flora Ford.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Rs. 1.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence 9 o'clock punctually.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC.

OWING to the UNUSUALLY HEAVY FLOOD in the RIVER NERBUDDA, and to the Bridge by which it is crossed having sustained injury, Passengers from Stations South of the Nerbudda cannot be booked beyond Ankleswar or those from Stations North of the Nerbudda beyond Broach.

Arrangements will, as early as possible, be made for ferrying Passengers across the river, of which due notice will be given.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 6th Sept. 1876.

THE PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company is prepared to effect INSURANCES upon Merchandise, Mills, Factories, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses, and their contents, in Bombay, on favourable terms, which may be ascertained at the Office of the Company.

No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

J. GORDON,
Agent.

DR. KAVANAGH'S LAW LECTURES.

SUBJECTS.

1. Common Law and Criminal Law.
2. Hindu and Moohummedan Law.
3. Real Property and Equity.
4. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.

MORNINGS from 8 A.M. to 10 A.M.
EVENINGS from 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

Forbes Street, Fort, September 1876.

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA :

OR

REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.

BY

LEWIS G. HYNES, of H. M.'s Mint.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTIFICATION.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that under the provisions of Section 9 of Act (Bombay) III. of 1872 and Sections I and II. of Act (Bombay) II. of 1873, an ELECTION by the RATEPAYERS of Ward No. 7, (MARKET, MANDVI and CHUCKLA) will be held at the Arthur Crawford Markets on TUESDAY, the 26th September 1876, for the return of a Member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, in place of Mr. DADABHOY NAOROJI resigned. The polling will commence at 9 A. M. and close at 6 P. M.

A list of the Electors of the Ward and of the persons eligible for election can be seen at the Municipal Office, the Arthur Crawford Markets, and the Police Chowkies at Mandvi and Chuckla. Any person who is qualified to vote at such election, but whose name does not appear in the said list, should produce proof of having paid, on or before the 31st Dec mber 1875, Municipal Rates for last year amounting to not less than Rupees Fifty—namely, the House Rate and Police and Lighting Rates, and apply to the Municipal Commissioner to be placed on the said list.

Voting Papers can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned and at the Arthur Crawford Markets on the polling day.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 6th Sept. 1876.

NOTICE.

THOMAS BROMSALL BASSANO, Esq., (DECEASED.)

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of THOMAS BROMSALL BASSANO, formerly of Tellichurry, Malabar, in the East Indies, but late of Havre, in France, Gentleman, deceased, who died at No. 28 Rue Jour Viel, Havre aforesaid, on the 9th day of February 1876, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits (with the exemplification of the Probate of the late Will and Testament annexed) were GRANTED on the 2nd September 1876 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, an Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are required on or before THURSDAY, the 12th day of October 1876, to send to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. Forbes & Co., in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to ANNIE FRANCES BASSANO and THOMAS SCOTT, the Executrix and Executor named in the Will of the said deceased, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice, ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 7th day of September 1876.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attornies at Law, Bombay.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. The barges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. Is. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands have been annually restored to health, when every other medicine has failed. Their vast superiority over everything else in the cure of the above complaints is universally acknowledged, and the extraordinary demand for them ever since their first introduction is without precedent. In no instance have they ever been known to fail, or produce those dangerous symptoms so often resulting from copaiba, cubebs, turpentine, and other medicines usually resorted to. They require neither confinement nor change of diet and may be considered the only safe efficacious remedy for all stages of those disorders for which they are recommended.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harrassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend. They do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility, they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time with it danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price Is. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

The most astounding Cures are daily being effected in cases of Nervous Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, Harrassing Dreams, &c., &c ; by

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

RENOWNED throughout the world as the only medicine which is always to be relied on in such cases. It is extremely pleasant to take, and no one need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated Females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this Life-reviving Tonic for one month, and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances, &c., without any beneficial result are earnestly recommended to make for trial of this medicine, which being concocted on the highest scientific principles, invariably succeeds. The great success attendant on this wonderful discovery has led to a host of humble and worthless imitations. The genuine has the words "Walter De Roos, London," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Price 11s. and 33s. per Bottle. Sold by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants in India.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Fiddle Pattern. Credit. Rs. a.			Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Credit. Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size	Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do.	,,	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do.	,,	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do.	Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons	,,	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons	,,	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs	,,	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped)	,,	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs	,,	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives	,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks	,,	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles	,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do.	,,	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do.	,,	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons	,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow do.	,,	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni do.	,,	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs	,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests	Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers	,,	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle	Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
Complete Sets, as above	80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners			5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS.

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1½ or 2 by 1½ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HELMETS! HELMETS!!

For Station, Hill or Jungle Wear.

ASQUITH & Co. have received a large Stock of the above from the celebrated Makers Ellwood & Sons.

Special attention to Mofussil Orders.

For size send number of Inches round Forehead.

REGULATION HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14	16 0
Extra Quality, very strong	16	18 0
Extra Quality covered White Doe	20	23 0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, for the above.		

SHIKAR HELMETS,

ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15 0	17 0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	13 8	15 0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist rain	16	18 0
Hottest Weather	16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, a light Hat for the Hills or early morning Wear	8 8	10 0
The "Terai Hat." Best quality made	18 0	20 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18 0	20 0
The same make with raised felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18 0	20 0

LADIES' RIDING HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Drab Felt, Alpine Shape, Lined with Cork	13 8	15 0
The "Rink," a light Helmet covered with white Merino, the latest of novelty	13 8	15 0

PITH HELMETS.

BEST CALCUTTA MANUFACTURE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Ladies and Children's	4 8	5 8
Gent's Shooting, with straight brim	5 8	6 8

These have been specially made to order, are Thick, Light, and are warranted Solid 5 8 6 8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,

A FEW

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS,

As imported by Mr. NEUBERG for the last 12 years, with all the latest improvements.

PRICE RS. 650, NETT CASH;

inclusive of packing.

Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY : 6, Elphinstone Circle.

CALCUTTA : 2, Chowringhee Road.

Agency Camp Deolali :—Khursedji Dossabhai.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE PAINT (in all colours) possesses the following great advantages over Lead Paint :—

DOES NOT BLISTER,
NEARLY DOUBLE BULK,
GREATER COVERING POWER,
HAS NO CHEMICAL ACTION ON METALS,
IS NON-POISONOUS,
WILL STAND AN EXTREME OF HEAT which would destroy White Lead.

SILICATE WHITE is the only Paint that will stand the action of sulphuretted Hydrogen and other Gases without tarnishing, and retain its colour under all conditions.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL & Co Bombay ; F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta ; ASPINWALL & Co., Madras ; LAW, BROWN & Co., Colombo TODD, FINDLAY & Co., Rangoon ; FLEMING & Co., Kurrachee ; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, SIXTY GINS, ONE ENGINE, TWO BOILERS, and ONE LATHE, with Miscellaneous Articles. For details, apply within a month to

HARIDAS VIHARIDAS,
Karbhari Wadhwan State.

Wadhwan, 3rth August 1876.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ICE! ICE!!—THREE ANNAS A POUND, from 6 A.M. to 7 P.M., at J. PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED, a New or Second-hand Copy of "THE WORLD" Newspaper for July 26th, 1876.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

TAUNUS MINERAL WATER.—Prices reduced to Rs. 3 as. 8 Pints, Rs. 5 Quarts. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Agents.

A LADY, proceeding to England shortly, is desirous of finding a EUROPEAN or NATIVE NURSE to accompany her. Apply personally to ELMORE & Co., 34, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

CAUTION.—It having been brought to my knowledge that one COWASJEE RUTTONJEE, who was formerly in my employ as a Salesman, and who now keeps a Stall in the Crawford Market under the name of B. PEREIRA SHAW & Co. exhibits certain paper bags bearing MY NAME and TRADE MARK, in order to deceive the public and injure my Trade. I hereby give notice, therefore, that the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee was summarily dismissed from my employ some months since, and that I am not in any way connected with the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee or responsible for any goods sold by him.

My goods are sold at my STALL only, near the entrance to the Market, facing Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, in Bags bearing my Trade Mark.

JAMES PEARSE.

Bombay, 30th August 1876.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience ; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists, namely

Consultation daily from 10 A.M. to P.M.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT

W. J. BOMAN,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT,

CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS, BOMBAY.

PACKAGES and PARCELS LANDED, cleared through the Custom House and forwarded to destination.

General assistance rendered to Passengers arriving by Rail or Sea.

Mofussil and Local Orders for Wines, Oilmanstores, Cheroots Cigars, Furniture, Crockery and every description of Goods executed with despatch.

ALL TRANSACTION FOR CASH WITH SMALL PROFIT

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT

KALBADAVIE ROAD,

BOMBAY

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c. &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Sirel her Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies ; Children's Cots and Cradles ; Bath Tubs. Wooden and Zinc ; Heat Bath Tubs ; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key Foot Tubs and Cans ; Tin Boxes of sizes ; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood ; China Work Boxes China Tea and Coffee Boxes ; Card Boxes and Plates of Sizes.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats ; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames ; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood ; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps ; Carriage and Buggy Whips ; Police Hand Lanterns ; Round Hanging Globes, plain or fi wered with gold gilt, &c., Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve l

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 6TH SEPT., 1876.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened steady and closed firm with 12,000 bales sold, of which 2,000 were Surats. Prices of East Indian descriptions are unchanged, but Middling Orleans is quoted 1-16d. per lb. higher, although the New York quotations show a decline of ¼ cent. on the spot and 1-16d. in Futures. Reuter gives no fresh quotations for Cotton "to arrive."

The Manchester Market is still reported to be dull at last week's quotations.

The London Coffee Market is firm, and prices are the same as those last quoted, viz.:—Middling Plantation Ceylon 105s., Good Ord. Native 77s and Mysore Coffee 83s. per cwt. The stock is given at 17,189 tons. There is no change to report in Cocoanut Oil, and Linseed and Rapeseed on the spot are quoted at yesterday's rates.

French Rentes have advanced ¼ and Consols ⅛, viz.:—to 106¼ and 95⅛ respectively. A payment of £347,000 into the Bank of England is announced. This morning's telegram reports the Cotton Market as opening firm, with probable sales 15,000 bales.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been a quieter feeling throughout the day, and yesterday's advance has not been maintained, notwithstanding an advance of ¼ per ounce according to Reuter in Bar Silver. The market opened quiet, owing to rates coming through weaker from Calcutta, and at the close Banks here are buyers at fully 1/16 per rupee below our yesterday's quotations.

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 7 9-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	...1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	...1s. 7 15-16d.	,,

In the SHARE MARKET, with the exception of an advance of Re. 5 per share in Oriental Spinning and Berar Press Companies, there is no change to report. There has, however, been a good enquiry for all the Spinning Companies' shares.

The COTTON MARKET continues very firm, and about 1,200 bales have been bought by exporters during the day consisting, with the exception of 100 bales of Machine-Ginned Broach, entirely of Comrawuttee and Dhollera descriptions, at an advance of about Rs. 2 per candy. Our stock of Comrawuttee is now excessively small, and dealers are consequently holding out for extreme rates; the better grades of Dhollera are also getting scarce and dear. In addition to the sales for export about 400 bales have been placed with the local Mills.

There has been a somewhat better feeling during the day in our Freight Market, and the Glamorgan (s) which is now the only steamer on the berth, has booked about 700 bales Cotton at £1-13-9 per ton. For forward loading no charters are reported, but in the face of the extensive Seed purchases which have been made of late, for shipment two months hence, it seems probable that the rates now asked for handy-sized ships and steamers will be maintained.

The PIECE GOODS Market continues very quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nominal Value per Share.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	111
40,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
20,000	500	all	10 p.c.	Bank of Bombay	1020
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	625
20,000	250	all	8 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
40,000	$ 125	all	6p.c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	330
40,000	100	all	5 p.c. 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
87,920	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	505

LAND COMPANIES.

3,948	1,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New)	1,185
7,500	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	110
1,750	1,000	20 p.c.		Mazagon Land	470
6,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	£20	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	280
	£20	108-14-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	196
	£20	65-7-6	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21-12-6	do.	Ditto	52
	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£10	10-6-3	do.	Do. New Shares	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

480	5,000	2,880	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,256 xd.
200	5,000	1,000	80 p.c.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	890
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	620
750	2,750	2,200	85 p.	Apollo Press Co.	660
170	1,000	all	60	Bellary ,,	735 xd.
1,750	250	all	42 p.	Indian Press Co.	250
400	250	all	10 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
1,000	1,500	all	75 p.c.	Carvar Co.	980
200	250	all	...	Colomada Press Co.	15
500	1,500	all	170 p.	Colaba Press Co.	900
1,000	1,000	all	180 p.c.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	1,175
1,000	1,000	all	180 pa.	East India Press Co.	990
250	8,500	5,250	225	Fort Pr as Co.	6,650
200	500	all	60 p.c.	French Press Co.	560
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.	Imperial Press Co.	410
3,120	400	350	45 p.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	335
600	2,000	all	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,075
120	...	500	260 p.	Prince of W. Press Co.	700
600	500	all	15 p.c.	Saacon's Press Co.	560
400	550	780	67½ p.	Scinde Press Co.	405 xd.
120	1,000	993	175 p.	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,195
180	250	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 xd
450	1,000	...	125p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	850

* Per share for the year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

757	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra S. & W. Co.	1,265
380	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	Alfred Mills Co.	1,106
5??	2,5??	all	150	Alliance Spinning ,,	2,675
20,000	100	all	...	Anglo-Indian S. & Y. Co.	120
338	2,000	all	...	Baowmugur M. & P. Co.	1,165 xd.
900	1,000	all	65 p.a.	Bombay United ,,	1,230
3,800	100	all	10 ,,	Broach ,,	160
900	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co.	1,070
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,095
2,000	500	all	50	Central India S. & W. Co.	560
300	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning ,,	1,255
1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a.	Elemine S. & W. Co.	1,120
1,497	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Great Eastern ,,	1,150 xd.
2,000	500	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	960
878	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	270
710	1,000	750	...	Hyderabad S. & W. Co.	1,130
758	1,000	all	40 p.a.	Jewraj Balloo Mills ,,	850
1,000	1,000	all	30 p.c.	Khandesh Spinning ,,	1,120
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,055 xd.
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning ,,	1,020
1,000	1,000	all	75 p.	Madras U. Spinning ,,	1,160
6,000	50	25	...	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	1,210
1,200	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co.	35
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's ,,	415
1,742	1,000	all	60 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning ,,	1,260
2,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co.	1,405
2,000	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	340
960	1,000	all	...	Neriad S. & W. Co.	960
3,600	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. Co.	950
1,188	625	all	50 p.a.	Oriental ,,	425
650	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning ,,	825 xd.
1,200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.	1,250
650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	Soondersdas Spinning ,,	1,025
2,500	1,000	all	12½ p.c.	Do. do 1/4 share	1,120
1,200	1,000	all	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co.	300
850	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill ,,	1,020

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,200	2,500	1800	16p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,865
1,000	50	all	44 per	Bombay Gas Company	60
6?1	2,000	all	80 pe	Bombay Saw Mills Co.	700
800	800	all	36 pe	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	220 xd.
1,150	800	100	8 p. t	Malbar Company, Ld	70
1,000	500	all	4 pe	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	31
1,000	500	all	8 p c	Treacher & Co.	410
7,000	250	all	6 o c	Vicaas Patent Slip Co'	38

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 2nd September, 1876.

	Open, 430½ Miles. Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	29,242	0	0
Merchandise	16,147	0	0
Other receipts	21	0	0
Telegraph	337	0	0
Total Rs.	45,747	0	0

Corresponding week in August 1875. Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	31,779	0	0
Merchandise	21,111	0	0
Telegraph	348	0	0
Total Rs.	53,238	0	0
Decrease Rs.	7,491	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. GUY MANNERING, 2114 tons, Captain A. Campbell, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE SHIP TIVERTON, 1,174 tons, Captain G. Crowley, will sail to-day for Sharpness, with a cargo of 30,000 cwts linseed.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. TRINACRIA, 1,342 tons, Captain R. Hutcheson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. GORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on the 5th instant for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and twenty deck passengers.

THE SHIP MALCOMENIA, 1,208 tons, Captain R. Leach, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Sunderland (April 22nd), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. VENETIA, Captain Babot, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Aden and Suez brought the English mails, 110 boxes silver bars, 419 boxes specie, and general cargo.

THE SHIP MAGDALA, 1,239 tons, Captain R. Jones, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 8,059 bales cotton, 900 cwts linseed, 61½ cwts mother o' pearl shells, 640 cwts horns, 256½ cwts coir yarn and 27½ cwts deer horns.

THE Bombay Government have received and forwarded the following telegram from the Resident at Bushire:—Colonel Nixon telegraphs internal quarantine is abolished in Mesopotamia. Vessels arriving from Persian ports will receive free *pratique*.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. UMBALLA 494 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Surg. and Mrs. A. J. Leggatt and four servants, and Assistant Apothecary J. Sampson. For different ports.—Thirty-eight deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
5	Europa s)	Harris	Glasgow, Aug 9.
6	Melpomene	Leach	Sunderland, Apr 22.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
5	Oorun (s)	Pakr	Coast and Carwar.
5	Trinacria	Hutcheson	Liverpool.
	Umballa (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Melpomene, to United Kingdom, was entered out for loading yesterday.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Guy Mannering, Campbell, to Kurrachee. Ship Magdala, Jones, to Havre. Ship Tiverton, Crowley, to Sharpness.

CALCUTTA.

Sept. ARRIVAL.

1 Hampden .....Tod.....Bombay, Aug 12.

Sept. DEPARTURES.

1 Goa (s) ....
Prospero ....

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVAL.

3 Nimrod .... Mauritius.

Sept. DEPARTURE.

4 Hippogriffe .... Rangoon.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July. 5 Teazer, H. M. G., boat, Wodehouse, from Hodida.
6 Teredo, S. Dredger, Goldsmid, from London.
26 Brambletye, ship, Gibbs, from Cardiff.
31 Alpha, ss, LeFrimedy, from Newcastle.
Aug. 1 Beta, ss, Hamilton, from Newcastle.
2 Abula, ship, Purdy, from Cardiff.
8 Lord Northbrook, ship, Christian, from Cardiff.
21 Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, from Perim.
21 Roman Empire, ship, Bostard, from Cardiff.
23 Khiva ss, Scott, from Venice.
23 Mesoptamia, ss, Phillips, from Busrah.
24 Suez, ss, Scarlett, from Shanghai.
24 Athenian, ss, Thomson, from Newcastle.
25 Amazone, ss, Champenois, from Marseilles.
25 Medina, ss, Russelle, from Suez.
26 Fanmure, ship, Downie, from Newcastle.
26 Stratton Audley, ship, Pickard, from Cardiff.
27 Gloria, ss, Larrinaga, from Manila.
27 Peshawar, ss, White, from Shanghai.
27 Surat, ss, Burns, to Venice.
28 Medina, ss, Russells, to Suez.
28 Scindia, ss, Langley, to Calcutta.
29 Gulnare, ss, Butler, to London.
29 Conard, ss, De Ridder, to Batavia.
29 Branksome Hall, ss, Tillson to Liverpool.
29 Lorne, ss, Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be an Asst Military Accountant on probation, with effect from the 11th Aug 1876 to fill an existing vacancy.
29 Chingvalla, ss, Mourie, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Teazer, H. M. G., boat, Wodehouse, from Hodida.
Teredo, S. Dredger, Gold-mid, from London.
Alpha, ss, Le Fremedy, from Newcastle.
Beta, ss, Hamilton, from Newcastle.
Albula, ship, Purdy, from Cardiff.
Lord Northbrook, ship, Christain, from Cardiff.
Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, from Perim.
Roman Empire, ship, Bostard, from Cardiff.
Athenian, ss, Thomson, from Newcastle.
Fanmure, ship, Downie, from Newcastle.
Nagaliah E, ss, Vasphie, from Berbara.
Stratton Audley, ship, Pickard, from Cardiff.
Scots Gray, ss, Grant, from Cardiff.
Mindello, P G boat, Bastos, from Lisbon.
Labourdonnais, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 23 Khiva, ss, Scott, to Bombay.
24 Mesopotamia, s, Phillips, to London.
25 Suez, ss, Scarlett, to London.
25 Amazone ss, Champenois, to Shanghai.
27 Fremplejoy, ship, Gibbs, to Calcutta.
27 Gloria, ss, Larrinaga, to Liverpool.
27 Peshawar, ss, White, to London.
27 Surat, ss, Burns, to Venice.
28 Medina, ss, Russells, to Suez.
28 Scindia, ss, Langley, to Calcutta.
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Mindello, P G boat, Bastos, from Lisbon.
Labourdonnais, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Glamorgan s—1,942 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolraman Sallay Mamed.

FROM LONDON.

Khiva s—25 drums linseed oil, Dossabhoy Sullimanjee; 50 drums turpentine, Nuzurally Sumsoodin; 63 kegs iron nails, Geo. Gobogin and Co; 3 cases toys, Essa J. Ebram.
Renown s—10 cases eau de cologne, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Glamorgan s—652 bags myrabolams, Malsee Mooljee; 22½ cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 30 bales wool, Jangjee Thackersee; 29 bales wool, Lillabhur Hurridass; 36 bales wool, B Corjee; 50 bales wool, Goculdass, Toolseedass; 5 bales wool, Jeejeebhoy Bhanjee and Co; 66 bales wool, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee 48 bales cotton, Cooverjee Nursee; 100 bales cotton, Teajsee Vulubdass; 43 bales cotton, Yoosoofjee Tokeree; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 125 bales cotton, Pitamber Lillabhur; 45 bales wool, Hurroomull Chillaram; 17 bales wool, Doongersey Munjee; 50 bales wool, Matoe Jethra.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s—220 cwts coir yarn, McCullock Beyts and Co; 6 cases shawls, H S G Hoosein; 24 packages cloves, Dawood Balloo and Co; 25 packages cloves, Aliana Munjee; 11 pieces E broth, Anandjee Viram; 87 pieces E broth, Mamedjee Purooza; 13 bales skins, P H A C M Shaib and Co; 12 bales skins, V R R M M Chetty and Co; 13 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 15 bales hides and skins, J E Reuter; 13 bales hides, V R R M M Chetty and Co; 14 bales hides, C Mahamedally; 16 bales hides, Hasum Oomer; 30 cases mother of pearl shells, Abdoola Moosa; 6 cases wax, Jumoobas Lallbhoy; 50 bags pepper, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co.

FOR HULL.

Oithona—2,250 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arago s—800 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Magdala s—5 bales cotton, Knopp and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Cathay s—3 cases shawls, H L G Hoosein.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—134 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 113 bales cotton, Chagla Dattoo.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 5th September 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·752
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·0
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air	·805
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	82·6
Minimum do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	76·0
General Direction of wind	W, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	420
Fall of Rain	0·02 inches.
Total fall during the month	0·35 ,,
,, ,, year	45·68 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Leggatt, Surg, Bombay S C, on duty, from Rajkot.
Crispin, Major, Bombay S C, from leave, from England.
Whitfield, Vety Surg, Bengal R A, to appear before a Medl Board, from Poona.
Birne, Surg Major, Bombay 66th Regt, to r join, from England.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Smith, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Hingoli.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 3.

Stopford, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Clutterbuck, Capt, Bengal Genl List Infy, on leave, to England
Leggatt, Surg, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Court, Capt, Bengal S S O Staff, on leave, to Sitapore.
Ruggler, Col, Bengal 19th P N I, retired, to England.
Muhand, Surg Major, Bengal Medl Dept, on sick leave, to England.
Macnaghten, Major, Bengal 13th Lancers, on furlough, to England.
Hardy, Lieut, Bombay R A, on Med Cert, to England.
Jobson, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on leave, to Poona.
Hutcheson, Surg, Bengal Medl Service, on Medl Cert, to England.

HIGH COURT.—7TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Further Direction and Costs.

233-76—Crawford and B—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Ally Abdoola—Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

360-76—Lynch and Tobin—Robert Fruston Nixon and another vs Ebrahim Lutif—Jefferson and Payne.
349 76—Mr Smale—D. Solomon and another vs E Solomon Yursulker—Remington, Hore and Langley.
629 73—Sakrabhai and B—Hajee Alli Mahomed Hajee Ahmed vs Meman Ismail Hajee Ahmed—Chaek and Turner.
427-75—Crawford and Beevy—Hajee Alli Mahomed Hajee Ahmed vs Hajee Cassum Joosub and others—Chalk and Turner.
265-75—Mr Fletcher—I M Nicholas vs J P DeMello—Craigie, Lyon and Owen and Rimington, Hore and Langley.
161-76—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidass Khimjee and another vs Nagardass Parmanundass and another—Tyabjee and Sayni.
211-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Joonus vs Hajee Cassum Hajee Abdool—Mr Inverarity.
419 75—In person—Govind Soonder vs Tookerdass Dhunjee and others—M H Khan.
586-75—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Visram Vasjee.
590-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Soonderjee Jethra vs Kasurbai widow and others—Crawford and Beevy.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

123-76—Mr Fletcher—Moonghivahoo alias Mathoriba vs Khetsey Heerjee—In person—Part heard.

Equity Sit'g.

Shapoorjee and Thecurdass—Hurkisondass Franjeevundass vs Davidass Purshotumdass and another—Crawford and Beevy and Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

LONG CAUSE.

2-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Sha k Mahomed Abdool Latif v. Mahomed bin Mahomed, &c—Lynch and Tob.n.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Sha Vajachund Ghelchund, deceased—J O Cama—H ycore Mugun Ghella and another—Mr Skipsey—Part heard.

Opposed Motions.

691-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Heerabai widow vs Rahimutbai widow—Lynch and Tobin.
In the goods of Bombay Alloobhoy deceased—Macfarlane and Pollock—Heibai widow vs Rahimutbai widow—Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSE.

426-76—A Framjee—Hormusjee Pestonjee F vs Sha Asaria Poonsey—Balkrishna and Bugwandas—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

150-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpali vs Dayal Dhunjee—Jamarbhun and Ghandhibhoy—Part heard.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Sooltanally vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Crawford and Beevy.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sarabai, widow, and others.
98-76—Muljee and Bomanjee—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Perry—Mr Hearn.
208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantr m vs Sadasiv Sukharam and others—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.
199-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Eliao Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—Janardhun (and G and Mr. Skipsey.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 2.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

An extension of leave of absence for one year, with effect from the 1st instant, is granted to Mr F Morgan, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter in the High Court at Calcutta, for the Indian Law Reports.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon W F McDonell, v.c. of the Bl C vil Service, took his seat as an Offg Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the room of the 14th ultimo
Surgn G F Mackenzie, a.s. to officiate as Civil Surgn of Bareilly in Oudh during the absence on furlough of Dr G D Meiklejohn, or until further orders.
The Rev F T S Thyer, M A, Chaplain of Landour, to be Chaplain of the Lucknow Cantonment.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

With the consent of the Govt of the Punjab, and with reference to paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the Govt of India in this Dep, No 20, 857-873, dated the 3rd Aug 1875, Mr A Stewart, Sub Asst Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, is attached to the Forest Survey Dept for a period of 12 months.
Mr Stewart joined that Dept on the 22nd ultimo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 3, Act II of 1869, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Lt D W K Barr and Capt F H Maitland, respectively, 1st and 2nd Asstts to the Agent to the Govr Genl for Central India, to be Justices of the Peace for the whole of British India.
With ref rence to Notification No 957P, dated 20th April 1876, the recognition by the Govt of India of Mr S E Voigt as Actg Consul for Austria and Hungary at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr Diefenbach, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.
With reference to Notification No 962P, dated 20th April 1876, the recognition by the Govt of India of Mr J Steiner as Actg Consul for the Netherlands at Kurrachee, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.
With reference to Notification No 955P, dated 20th April 1876, the recognition by the Govt of India of Mr H Furrer as Actg Vice-Consul for Austria at Aden has been confirmed by H M's Govt.
Maj C H Clay, Comdt Deolee Irregular Force, is appointed to the temporary charge of the office of Political Agent, Harootee and Tonk, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Capt Muir on leave.
Lt A P Thornton, Offg Political Asst 3rd class, to officiate as Supt of Aboo and Asst to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, Lower Rajpootana, with effect from the forenoon of 1st Aug 1876, vice Lt Martelli.
Maj C K M Walker to officiate temporarily as Resident 1st class and as Agent to the Govr Genl for Rajpootana and Chief Comr of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st instant, vice Col Keatinge, appointed to the Govt of India P W Dept, Civil Works Branch.
Capt W J W Muir, Offg Political Agent 2nd class is posted to Moorshedabad as Agent to the Govr Genl with effect from the date of receiving charge, vice Maj Tweedie.
The following appointments are sanctioned in the Medl Dept, Mysore Commission, with effect from the date on which Dr Oswald vacated his appointment as Surgn to the Mysore Commission:—
Surgn-Maj J Houston, M D, Civil Surgn 1st class, Ashtaggram Division, to be Surgn to the Mysore Commission.
Surg T J McGaun, Civil Surgn 2nd class, Nagar Division, to be Civil Surgn 1st class, Ashtagram Division.
Surgn P H Bensley, M D, Offg Civil Surgn 2nd class, Nagar Division, is confirmed in that appointment.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave from the 1st Sept or any subsequent date to the 31st Oct 1876, is granted to Mr E F Harrison, B C S, Comptroller Genl.
During the absence of Mr Harrison, or until further orders, Mr E Taylor, B C S, Offg Deputy Comptroller Genl, will act as Comptroller Genl, Mr J E Cooke will act as Deputy Comptroller Genl, and Babu Syamacharan, De will act as Asst Comptroller Genl.
The Govr Genl in Council directs that the following be substituted for Rule 1 under Sec 12 of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code:—
An officer taking privilege leave who his salary is less than two hundred rupees may, with the special sanction of the head of his office, receive an advance not exceeding two months' salary, and, also, not exceeding the allowance which would become due to him for the whole period of his leave on the expiration thereof.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt H B Swiney, Genl List, Infy, Comdt, Calcutta Light Horse, are placed at the disposal of this C-in-C for appointment to a Corps under H E's Orders.
H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment in the Medl Dept:—
Surgn-Maj H F Williams, M D, Medl Dept, in medical charge 4th (The Shahjehanpore) Regt of N I, to be a Depy Surgn Genl, with temporary rank during the absence on leave of Depy Surgn Genl G Banister, or until further orders.
Military Accounts Department—Lt D A A Macpherson B S C, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Lt-Col Reginald Quintin Mainwaring, Mad S C, 20th Aug 1876.
Lt-Col George Augustus Williams, Bl S C, 23rd Aug 1876.
Maj Owen Tudor Chalmers, Bl S C, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year under Rule XIV, Clause I of the Regulations of 1868.
Lt Robert Hengrave Forrest, 3rd Bl N I, 1st Squadn Sub, 4th Punjab Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force, has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for two years, under note I of Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.
The services of Surgn W Beatson, Medl Dept, late Offg Civil Surgn, Hooghly, were temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, from the date of his appointment to the Punjab Dept to the Offg medl charge of the Eriposorah Irregular Force.
It having been found necessary to lay down a rule as to the amount of furlough remainder at an Officer's credit which shall bar the grant to him of furlough under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868, it is hereby notified, under the authority of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India, that Clause XI of the Regulations of 1868 will in future stand as follows:—
"Furlough on urgent private affairs for six months, on pay equivalent to the British rate of pay of his rank, may be granted when the officer has less than six months' furlough at his credit, &c."

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Punjab Cavalry, Capt W H Browne, Bl S C, to be Offg 1st Squadn Subn during the period Lt C C Egerton may officiate as Adjt, or until further orders.
1st Sikh Infantry, Capt A Gaselee, QrMr, 4th Punjab Infty, to be Offg Wing Officer during the period Capt C C Brown low may officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, or until further orders.
4th Punjab Infantry, Captain A I Shepherd, Adjt, to be Offg Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties during the absence on leave of Capt A J D Hawes, or until further orders.
Lt E J O'D Renny, 1st Wing Subn, to be Offg QrMr in addition to his other duties, Capt Chesshire being officiated as Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infty, or until further orders.
The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bl S C, with effect from the specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India:—
Lt Frederick Stapleton Gwatkin, 73rd Foot Offg 2nd Squadn Subn, 13 h Bengal Lancers, 15th July 1876.
Sub Conductor John Mc Dermott, Barrackmaster, P W Dep, is promoted to the rank of Conductor, with effect from the 15th July 1876.
Mr [illegible], Assistant Engineer, Assistant Commissariat, is appointed to the Govt of India P W Dept, Civil Works Branch, between passenger and train Staff and between guard and driver.
Adaptation of rolling-stock to military purposes and duties of Railway servants in time of war.
Establishment of a clearing-house.
Simplification of fares and goods tariff and the assimilation of systems of working as far as possible on all Railways.
Means to promote the comfort and convenience of Railway travellers.
Wages and allowances to Railway employés.
Pensions, "Bonuses" or Provident Fund for Railway employés if any to be established and which to be preferred.
Training and industrial schools for children of Railway employés with a view to their useful employment in India, including the establishment of hill sanataria for the employés and their wives and families.

In this list there are questions of primary imperial policy—such, for instance, as "standard dimensions," and the adaptation of the present rolling stock of the Indian lines to the military purposes which have recently been prominently developed by Sir Charles Reid's experiments in loading and unloading trains with artillery at Lahore, Umballa, Meerut, and Delhi. The Government of India could adopt no wiser plan than to have a general conference to discuss these and cognate subjects. In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom; and the public service, in railway matters, is likely to be more economically and efficiently conducted when the gentlemen of the Public Works Department have heard and discussed the opinions of professional outsiders than if these gentlemen had never made the acquaintance of any set of opinions but their own, which we all know are apt at times to be crude, superficial, narrow-minded, and prejudiced. The Government of India has frankly stated the importance and the difficulty of the subjects requiring settement which are involved in the present system of railways, and it declares that its object in calling railway representatives to meet in January to discuss these subjects is in order that it may be assisted to come to a right conclusion in regard to them. In a resolution on the subject which it has published it intimates that a detailed list of the enquiries on each of the subjects abovementioned will be circulated for information hereafter, when the date of the assembly of the proposed conference can be more definitely fixed than it can be at present. In the meantime the opinions of all officers, both of the upper and subordinate and of the mechanical classes, interested in any of the above subjects are freely invited, and may be submitted direct to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department. The Secretary of State has been requested to acquaint the several boards of directors with the wishes of the Government of India in this matter, and to seek the co-operation of the directors of the several railway companies by the issue by them of suitable instructions to their agents in India. Delegates from the Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and from the leading merchants

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FLOODS IN GUZERAT.

AHMEDABAD, 6TH SEPT.

The Rajpootana, Sind, Hydrabad, Deesa, and Kattyawar Mails, despatched from Ahmedabad on the 5th instant, cannot cross the Nerbudda Bridge, as it is seriously damaged by heavy floods.

FLOODS AT SURAT.

SURAT, 6TH SEPT.

There is an alarming flood in the Taptee river. Several Puras are completely flooded. A general inundation is imminent.

RETURN MATCH—NORTH *VS.* SOUTH.

POONA, 6TH SEPT.

In the first innings North scored 153 runs, of which Stopford scored 44. South had six wickets down for 142 runs, of which Francis scored 31 runs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PEACE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, 5TH SEPT.

The Great Powers to-day made peace proposals to the Porte.

THE CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY.

LONDON, 5TH SEPT.

There has been no fighting since Saturday, the 2nd instant. The Turks still occupy the left bank of the Morava river above Alexinatz.

The Turkish army, under the command of General Mouktar Pasha, has invaded Montenegro.

PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

England has proposed to the Porte an armistice for one month.

OBITUARY.—General Henry Trevelyan.

THE TURKISH ATROCITIES.

LONDON, 6TH SEPT.

There has been a popular indignation movement respecting the alleged Turkish atrocities, which are increasing. The movement is supported by the clergy. A letter has appeared from the pen of Lord Derby stating that Her Majesty's Government intends to ascertain the exact truth and thereupon to act as justice may require.

THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

All the Powers have made propositions to the Porte for an armistice.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 5TH SEPT.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 4th ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

THE CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, 5TH SEPT.

The Congress of Orientalists was opened here yesterday.

BRITISH INDIA STEAMERS.

ADEN, 5TH SEPT.

The British India Steamer Patna, homeward bound, and the same Company's s. s. Assyria, outward bound, left here to-day.

LONDON, 5TH SEPT, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 7/16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7
40s Mule Twist	0-10.
3 per cent. Consols for Account..	95⅝
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	106½
Bar Silver	51⅝

The sum of £347,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Mongolia.

Departure—Arcot.

LINE REPORTS.—6TH SEPTEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 6TH SEPT., 12.5 P.M.

H.M.'s steamer Rifleman arrived from Trincomalee yesterday.

WEATHER REPORTS.—6TH SEPTEMBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S.W., thermometer 81, barometer 29·86. Fall of rain 2 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. S. W. 3. thermometer 84, barometer 29·98. Fall of rain 13 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-5 A.M.—Weather fair, wind W. W., N. S. W. thermometer 80. Fall of rain 18 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E., thermometer 90, barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. W. moderate, thermometer 87.

THE Governor of Madras and the Commander-in-Chief with Colonel Clerk and Major Hobart accompanied by Colonel Hay, Commissioner Ashtagram Division, and Major Pearse, Deputy Commissioner Mysore District, left Mysore on Thursday morning at 7½ A.M. reaching Hoonsoor about 11 o'clock. Having breakfasted with Major and Mrs. McIvory, the party drove out about four miles to inspect the cattle of the Amrut Mahal. A large tent had been erected, from which His Grace and party viewed the cattle (about 6,500 in number) filing past by herds. The Duke also saw the elephants lately imported from Burmah. The inspection of cattle lasted about two and a half hours, and on returning to Hoonsoor, the party partook of lunch, and started for Fraserpett *en route* to Mercara. It is rumoured, the *Madras Mail* says, that the Government have under consideration a scheme for reducing the number of cattle at the Amrut Mahal and for improving the breed; and the Department will in future be required to maintain only a sufficient stock to meet the requirements of the Government.

THE following telegram from Mercara 3rd, September, referring to the Governor's movements is published in the *Madras Mail*,

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and His Excellency Sir Neville Chamberlain, C. B., and suite, were last evening entertained at dinner at the Club at Mercara by the Coorg Planters' Association. About sixty planters assembled to welcome the distinguished guests.

The Governor of Madras in responding to the toast of his health made an appropriate speech highly appreciative of the planting interest which was warmly received.

In replying to a similar toast, the Commander-in-Chief made an excellent speech recognizing the value to Government from a military point of view of the presence of a numerous body of planters in remote districts.

MYSORE, 4TH SEPT.

The ducal party returned yesterday evening, and have gone to spend the day at Seringapatam accompanied by all the officers in this station.

IF strenuous efforts be used, the traffic over the Sutlej will be carried on by means of a diversion which may be completed by the end of October or the first week in November, unless the river become again flooded.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Venetia, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant with the English mails of the 18th August, brought one hundred and ten boxes of silver bars, valued at Rs. 2,51,400, from London.

THE *Indian Public Opinion* hears that the Akhoond of Swat is on the point of death, and no hope of his recovery is now entertained. The Bajourees contemplate building a large fort in the valley which divides Bajour from Swat, to be usedas a stronghold to which they and their families may retire for safety in the event of the course of events compelling them to do so as the result of the hostile demonstrations made towards them by the Ameer of Cabul.

THE special correspondent of the *Times* writing from Ragusa, August 1 says:—"I am informed, on high official authority, that the Porte has repelled all pacificatory overtures, declaring that it will risk everything, and that the employment of Circassians and Bashi-Bozouks will be persisted in, as justifiable means to its ends."

FROM a Madras paper we learn how carefully a certain railway company in that part of the country makes provision for its servants *after* their life has ended, but nothinglis said about providing for them during their life time:—"Upon a representation by the agent and manager of the South India Railway Company, the Government of Madras have agreed to coffins being provided for the railway staff and their families whenever necessary, at the expense of the railway company, the coffins being made up at the company's workshops."

WE are sorry to hear that this Mail has brought intelligence of the death of Baron Elio Morpurgo, senior partner of the well known and esteemed firm of Morpurgo and Parente of Trieste and Chairman of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company. The late Baron died at a watering place to which he had gone for change of air, and his remains were conveyed in great state in the Company's steamer Dolphin which was specially arranged for the sad occasion, from whence to Trieste accompanied by the whole Board of Directors and all the senior members of the Company's staff of employés

THE *Times* on August 17th writing on Lord Northbrook's speech on India, which we give in another column, concludes the article with the following remarks:—

Lord Northbrook had something to say at Falmouth about the Indian Budget, and he approved the course adopted by the Government in not attempting any remedy to counteract the decline in the value of silver. The acquiescence of every one at home in a policy of watchful inaction on this subject may, perhaps, serve to mitigate some of the feelings of discontent which have been generated and expressed in the Presidency towns. The Anglo-Indian community have been disposed to cry aloud to us to send out a trained financier to help the Viceroy in Council, since Sir William Muir has nothing to recommend; but if our trained financiers are all of Sir William Muir's opinion, that nothing can be done for the present, it is lost labour to invoke their assistance. We are, however, afraid the European residents in India, whether official or non-official, will be little satisfied by the attitude assumed here at home. The evil which is pressed upon our attention is the difficulty the Government may have in making their revenue suffice to meet their expenditure, and the losses sustained by individuals have scarcely touched our sympathies. If the depreciation of silver becomes aggravated and permanent, a revision of salaries will be inevitable; but, as there are no means of making silver land possess a greater value than the conditions of its production in silver mines prescribe, we should only deceive our fellow subjects in India if we held out to them the hope of any other improvement of their fate.

THE Balham Inquiry into the Bravo Mystery which began on the 11th July, occupied twenty-three working days, on each of which Sir Henry James was personally present. The *World* says that the total of the expenditure ranges from ten to fifteen thousand pounds. Sir H. James received a heavy fee with his brief and a hundred guineas a day; Mr. Murphy, who was called in on the 17th July, received in addition to his retainer, fifty guineas a day; and a like sum was paid to Mr. Serjeant Parry, who came into the case on July 22d. The three juniors received, one thirty guineas and the two others twenty-five guineas *per diem*. To Mr. George Lewis we understand a fee of a thousand guineas was paid for his exertions in the case from beginning to end. The Attorney-General, Mr. Gorst, and Mr. Poland being counsel for the Treasury, the fees were not marked on their briefs. The total of witnesses examined was forty-three, in addition to which there was an enormous mass of documentary evidence introduced. The witnesses comprised men so eminent in their respective departments as Sir William Gull, Professor Redwood, Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Payne, while all the servants of the Priory appeared in turn before the coroner.

IN the neighbourhood of Paris the greater part of the crops have been gathered. Farmers, not usually an optimist race of men, declare that this year's harvest is one of the finest within living memory. It is expected that the yield will be even more abundant than last year, though the harvest of 1875 has not often been rivalled. Since the war Providence has been very kind to France in this respect, and though the harvests have not quite paid off the indemnity, as some enthusiasts would have us believe, they have certainly helped to render a fine of two hundred millions sterling as light an infliction as it can be under any circumstances. "In France," said Voltaire, "the sun repairs the mischief done by the inhabitants." And yet with an imperial taxation of £108,000 060 for the present year, to say nothing of local burdens, and the prospect of an annual increase in national expenditure for an indefinite period of time, some French financiers are despondent enough to take a somewhat gloomy view of the political future. They maintain that a splendid harvest is not so much a piece of good fortune to France as almost a necessity to enable her to meet her obligations; so that if the views of these gentlemen were accepted as correct, a hailstorm next June might be regarded as the sure precursor of State bankruptcy. Others affirm, with perhaps more justice, that a bad harvest would be fatal to the Republic, the rural class being eminently practical, and consequently unwilling to support a Government which cannot guarantee fine weather.

IN the following remarks by the *Pall Mall Budget* there is a great deal that might be learned with advantage by the proprietors of Indian stables:—"Although advice is freely tendered as to the proper diet for human beings during such exceptionally hot weather as we have lately experienced, few persons trouble themselves with regard to the diet of the horses in their stables or the dogs in their kennels, which equally requires adaptation to the changes of temp[illegible] Horses are kept in hot, ill-ventila[illegible] fed as in the depth of winter, and [illegible] inflamed [illegible] ments [illegible] surgeon [illegible] mischief in the case out of ten by the administration of drugs that are alone sufficient to produce [illegible] constitutional disturbance. As a general rule, horses require a liberal allowance of green food in hot weather, if it can be procured fresh, not in addition to, but in lieu of, some of the dry food with which they are ordinarily supplied. They also need plenty of fresh air, which is not to be obtained by carefully closing the windows and doors of their stables at night, as is the practice of many stablemen, who imagine that horses can breathe, without injury to health, an atmosphere as vitiated as that inhaled by themselves and their families in the dingy overcrowded rooms in which they repose after their day's labours. Dogs, like horses, also require a different diet in the height of summer from that on which they are fed in the depth of winter. No dog can preserve its health at this season of the year when, as is often the case, it is gorged with tainted meat and offal as unfit for canine as for human consumption. The yearning, moreover, of dogs for green food in summer is evident by the avidity with which they eat grass whenever they have the opportunity; and many invalid dog would, no doubt, be restored to health if allowed a daily run in a meadow.

THE last mail brings letters from Jeddah, from which we learn that, after a long continued drought, rain has fallen, and it would appear to have been greatly needed, water having become extremely scarce, so much so that the price of a camel-load of two *mushooks* or skins had risen to sixteen piastres. As the price of water affects the market generally, the prices of everything had risen greatly, since the rain, however, water has fallen to from four to six piastres the camel-load, and all other prices have come down proportionately. This will be good news to the hadjees, three hundred of whom have already left Kurrachee for Jeddah, while a large steamer is advertised to sail from Bombay towards the end of the present month. The English Consul and Vice-Consul are both away from Jeddah, having gone to England some time ago, they are, however, expected back for the hadj season, meanwhile an Acting Consul has been appointed. A meeting has been held in Mecca at which an appeal was made to the Mahomedans of all countries to come forward and contribute to the expenses of the war in Servia. The last item of news is that the English Consulate has been changed from the house in which the business has lately been transacted to one more conveniently situated and near the principal steam-boat offices, custom house, &c. The old house was rather inconveniently situated for persons having much business in that part of the town where almost all the offices, &c., are, the change is therefore one which was much needed. The statement made by the *Times of India* some time ago, that 'some one' hoisted a flag half mast high on the occasion of the Consul's departure is a wilful fabrication; nothing of the kind occurred, nor is anything known in Jeddah of the steamer which the *Times* asserted was chartered to bring pilgrims from Batavia, &c. In fact, the whole letter from the *Times of India's* "Own Correspondent" appears to have been written in Bombay at haphazard.

THE Home papers have a good deal to say about Mr. Disraeli's transformation to Lord Beaconsfield. A writer in *Vanity Fair* says:—"Some eighty years ago Mr. Burke was offered and accepted a peerage, choosing for his title Lord Beaconsfield. Before the patent had been made out, however, his only son died, and the father, who now cared little for titular distinctions, renounced the idea of changing his great name. Mr. Disraeli, who cherishes an innocent belief that he resembles the greatest of English orators, has avowedly selected Burke's intended title, in the character of his intellectual successor. But never were two men more dissimilar. The Premier has never been sufficiently in earnest to commit the characteristic frailty of Burke,

Who, too deep for his hearers, still went on refining,
And thought of convincing while they thought of dining.

Again, though Mr. Disraeli is gifted with a fine imagination, only perhaps a trifle too florid, and though he has plenty of courage at times, yet he was soon frightened by the House of Commons out of his early and Asiatic style of eloquence. Burke, on the other hand, was never intellectually or morally cowed, but as he grew older so he grew more intense in his own peculiarities. He was nearer seventy than sixty when he perpetrated the outrageous dagger scene. Mr. Disraeli's last outburst, when he planted 'the Banner of St. George upon the heights of Rasselas,' was tame in comparison. This was eight years ago, and since then Mr. Disraeli has not cared to amuse or astonish. But notwithstanding the difference of temperament between the two men, the career of Lord Beaconsfield, as he must henceforth be called, deserves to be compared with that of Burke for the extraordinary contrast it affords between the luck of the one politician and the other. Burke never rose to a place in the Cabinet; Lord Beaconsfield is Prime Minister with a majority in both Houses. Even now unaided talent cannot always win its way, but it does seem as if it had better chances than under the reign of the great Governing Families. So humanity has still something to be thankful for."

THE SILLIDAR SYSTEM: THE PROPOSED ALTERATIONS OF THE BOMBAY CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your editorial of the 24th instant, as you appear to have misunderstood certain parts of my letter therein discussed, allow me to elucidate certain points where I may, perhaps, not have been sufficiently clear to render my meaning perfectly plain to a reader—the fact of whose views being antagonistic to my own might make him more prone to grasp at vagueness in the wording of my letter, as an excuse for putting a misconstruction thereon.

Firstly, I am credited with having said that sillidars and bargheers are total strangers to one another, and that the former have no influence over the latter. If you will refer to my letter you will find that I made no such sweeping assertion.

I simply referred to the want of that bond of union between them which formerly existed, and does now among the old soldiers, but which is gradually dying away, thanks to the absurd restrictions as to place of enlistment, &c. I quite acknowledge the existence of this good feeling between men recruited years ago, and only deprecated the gradual decay of the same, which I feel sure can only go on increasing every year—till it is finally a thing of the past—should the existing rules not be relaxed.

With reference to your inference that the fundamental principles of the old sillidar system must have been allowed to die out in the corps to which I have the honour to belong, I would ask you in which of the regiments of Bombay cavalry do those fundamental principles remain in their pristine form?

I am afraid it would be difficult to recognise them in the tinkered and patched-up form in which they now exist.

Should the true sillidar system be reintroduced, I would be the last to cry for a change; but if the present mongrel system is to be kept up, I adhere to my former opinion that the one-horse sillidar system is the one least liable to suffer from the absurd rules and restrictions which now exist, almost entirely depriving commanding officers of that paramount power which in native regiments it is so necessary they should be vested with.

Your remarks with reference to the attractions offered to monied men by the present system I have already combated in my former letter; but would add that these attractions which formerly did exist have been greatly lessened by the introduction of red tape, pipeclay, courts-martial, doctors' inspections, continual drill or stables, which such monied gentlemen can hardly be said to approve of, highly necessary though their introduction may doubtless have been.

I quite agree with you that the higher the class in the social scale which can be induced to enlist the better, and therefore consider the one-horse system as the one most likely to bring about an improvement, as the present bargheers would in the course of time be replaced by men of [illegible] stamp, whereas should a still better [illegible] required for the commissioned ranks [illegible] be procured by the bestowal of direct commissions.

As regards your remarks as to my advocacy for allowing two one-horse sillidars to join in a troop of cavalry animal, it is only on the supposition that the rate of pay remain unaltered. Should the rate of pay be increased, as advocated by me, I would strongly urge that every man be compelled to keep up separate carriage.

The present system can hardly be said to be faultless in this respect, as a man with three horses is allowed to keep up one camel for them. Should he and his two bargheers be ordered in three different directions, an arrangement has to be made. It is the necessity for any such arrangement that I so highly deprecate. Every single man should be ready to proceed anywhere at the shortest notice independent of anybody else in the regiment for assistance.

With reference to the amount of compensation to be granted for each assamee, you appear to have quite mistaken my meaning. To start with, I laid down Rs. 500 as the average price of an assamee nowadays, and proposed that a man should receive Rs. 200 from Government as compensation for each assamee and Rs. 200 more from the new holder thereof. In addition to this Rs. 400 he would receive, were the Bengal system introduced, the value of his saddlery, &c. The total he would thus receive would fall little short of what he originally invested. I fail to see the gross injustice of such a scheme.

Of course in regiments in which assamees fetch higher prices, compensation would have to be granted in proportion.

Whether Government will grant the compensation or not is a question I am not prepared to answer, not being, as supposed by you, in the confidence of the authorities.

Again, I cannot find on reference to my letter any such statement as that Government never recognized auction sales. I was alluding to the well-known fact that though the nominal price of an assamee sold by auction was Rs. 500, the real one by private arrangement was often much higher. The loss for which I did not consider Government responsible was the money over and above the sum written down as the auction price in the regimental records.

Throughout your article you quite ignore the fact that for every assamee a man would receive Rs. 200 from the purchaser thereof over and above Rs. 200 given by Government as compensation for over regulation price.

I cannot agree with you as to the difficulty of procuring plenty of recruits with Rs. 200 in hand, but allow a weak point, which you have not assailed—namely, the difficulty of turning our present impecunious bargheers into sillidars.

As regards the objection you urge against the introduction of the one-horse sillidar system that it would lead to arrangements between the monied and poor men of the regiment, I do not think that it would be productive of the melancholy results you picture.

There might be a few cases of private arrangement, but are there not such now? It may be difficult—yes, even impossible—to detect them, but can any native cavalry officer deny his belief in their existence?

August 8. SILLIDAR.

*** We are glad to find that we misunderstood our correspondent as to the purport of some of the remarks in his former letter; but he must pardon our remarking that our criticisms were necessarily based on what appeared to be his meaning, so far as could be judged by the ordinary method of interpretation, and that we cannot be held responsible for obscurity in the style of a correspondent. We fail to see how the introduction of the one-horse silladar system would "bring about an improvement" in the case of men who enlist, and our correspondent's remarks contain no information on the subject beyond the mere assertion of the fact, which we must take the liberty to dispute. Accordingly to our correspondent's own admission in his first letter, it appears that un er the old system the bargeers, (many of whom must now be in the service), were usually the poor relations of the silladars, and therefore must have been of quite as good class as the silladars themselves. Should we, however, have again mi-understood our correspondent, and should he in using the expression the "worst bargeers" mean only such as under existing restrictions have enlisted within the last few years, which meaning the words made use of do not justify; then in that case we fully that it is contrary to common sense to suppose that recruits of good social position who would not enlist when they had a chance of becoming *three*-horse sillidars, would do so. When the proposed system would restrict them to one, whether a recruit who owed Rs. 200 would necessarily be a better stamp of man than the men now entering the service as bargeers. We have no data in the Bombay Cavalry to go on which will enable us to decide; but we must not count on chickens before they are hatched, and we have yet to see whether recruits with Rs. 400 in hand are as plentiful as our correspondent imagines. With resard to the remark that we have throughout our argument ignored the f ct that a native who sold his assamee would receive Rs. 200 from the purchaser, we must give it an absolute denial; so far from ignorire this fact, it was kept steadily in view, no other course being possible. What we did say, and what we still maintain is, that recruits with Rs. 200 would not be forthcoming to buy the assamees, and, furthermore, that we did not think Government would give Rs. 200 compensation and therefore the scheme of our correspondent was an utterly impracticable one, which could only be carried out under a fictitious system of sales which would be most prejudicial to the interests of the service. Our correspondent generously allows one weak point in his scheme—and that is, the impecuniosity of existing bargeers; but he does not give us credit for having detected this hole in his armour. So far from having failed to notice this point, we drew prominent attention to it, and amongst other things stated:—"But the greatest difficulty of all in the conversion of the Bombay regiments into the one-horse silladar system, is the impracticability of it which has been very lightly passed over by our correspondent, &c. &c., if the order is given to convert these regiments into one-horse sillidars, *where is the money to come from to pay for the assamees as they go full into the market.*" Let our correspondent send for his Johnson's dictionary.—ED. *B. G.*

MR. WORDSWORTH'S "FAITH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Just so. Mr. Wordsworth defends the natives in order to attack the faith of his countrymen. Now, I am not able to enter into any controversy with such a man as Mr. Wordsworth, but there are a few things in his last letter I should like to know.

What does he mean by transcendental postulates? This part of his letter almost transcends my limited capacity, but if I am right in what I think is his meaning, then, on the principle of this oracular utterance, I, though no mental gymnast, can show that very much that Mr. Wordsworth most surely believes is "transcendental and incapable of proof."

Whence that sir of awful wisdom that condescends to tell us that it is not argument that makes or keeps a man a Christian? Our old Bible has been telling men that for ages in simpler words than Mr. Wordsworth; telling us also that it is not argument that makes or keeps a man not a Christian. Perhaps this latter side of the idea is as worthy Mr. Wordsworth's thought as the former.

Mr. Wordsworth tells us of some "new conception of man and his destiny." It is noticeable that men of his stamp do generally wax eloquent when his subject is, as if it was only when a man rejects the light of revelation he can realize the importance of man and his destiny. Or is it that in this fell thick darkness their own being and their destiny loom up in dreadful shapes and they cry out?

The old conception of man and his destiny, cherished by thousands of the best and wisest men, often begins in childhood at their mother's knee; its initial thought that simple answer to the simple question hallowed in the hearts of many—who made you? God. But Mr. Wordsworth's new conception begins—Where?—in what, shorn of its bombastic verbiage and reduced to its only possible meaning, seems exceedingly like poor Tozer's celebrated deliverance, "I Speak as I growed."

We have lately been hearing much of the estrangement of the natives and Europeans. Many believe, and educated natives themselves assert, that one great cause of this estrangement is that we have educated them out of their belief in their own gods and have left them godless. Mr. Wordsworth, in something very like a sneer, asserts that Christianity is in India a failure. If these things are so, can they excite surprise with men of Mr. Wordsworth's stamp holding such places as he occupies?

Mazagon, Sept. 6. W.

THE NECESSITY FOR A RESTORATION OF THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would unite with your correspondent "One of the Public" in maintaining that the Contagious Diseases Act ought to be restored, and that, too, immediately. I do not quite see how Government can honestly and with a due regard to the well-being of the people permit prostitution to be carried on without providing some safe-guard against the terribly destructive results that accrue from it. Reasoning from analogy, Government are bound to adopt stringent measures to prevent the spread of venereal contagion quite as much—nay more, I should say, having regard to its hereditary transmission—as they feel themselves bound to check the spread of such scourges as small-pox and cholera. To prevent the spread of this lonely some disease will require no large expenditure on the part of Government, and to make sure that thoroughly effective measures are taken to counteract the propagation of the contagion in question, I would suggest the adoption of some such plan as the following as one among many others. After a careful examination, and when considered by the examiner to be entirely free from taint, a steel band with a lock to it ought to be irremovably attached to the woman's wrist, so that the public may have no misgivings as to her freedom. A weekly examination should, of course, be made, and if tainted the woman's band ought to be removed. This might resemble the treatment which is given to the canine species, but it is about the only way in which foul play can be check-mated.

The sooner the Act in question is resuscitated the better for the safety of the people, for a friend of mine who has a very large practice in venereal cases, assures me that the disease is alarmingly rife in this city.

Bombay, Sept. 6. ADVOCATE.

NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, 3RD SEPT.

For the last fortnight we have had almost incessant rain—not too much of it certainly, but too many showers altogether. The cry was for rain and we have had it, and have prospects of plenty more before we are done with it. Cholera has been somewhat prevalent here but precautionary measures have been and are being adopted, and owing to a studied silence on the matter it is difficult to say to what extent it is prevailing in the city. The Ordnance Lines have had a few cases, and to my knowledge three deaths occurred from cholera during the last ten days or so: two of natives and one of an East Indian. In connection with the death of the East Indian in question I may mention that the man belonged for several years to the Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, and should, as is the rule, have been buried with military honours, which was, however, neglected in this instance. Several members of the corps have taken umbrage at the neglect of the officers belonging to the N. V. R. and have determined to resign. The number about to resign is twenty or so which will materially weaken the strength of the corps. I think the Government in keeping up the Nagpore Volunteer Corps are spending a great deal of good money on a worthless object, for I have no hesitation in saying that the N. V. R. Corps is the worst managed one in India. There seems to be no way of ensuring the attendance of even half the corps at the annual parades. Indeed I have at times—and that not unfrequently—seen the large number of six or seven turn out for morning drill, and, as a rule, the band musters stronger than the corps. The only pity, if the corps is ever disbanded, will be that the band will have to go, unless it can be kept up by local subscriptions or in some such way.

I mentioned in one of my letters some time ago that an honorary magistrate in the city of Nagpore was in serious trouble and awaiting his trial. Well, this gentleman was tried in the Court of the Commissioner of the Division and acquitted as the motive with which he had tampered with a Government document could not be proved to be fraudulent. It is, however, questionable whether he will ever be reinstated in his position as an honorary magistrate.

The amalgamation of the offices of Inspectors General of Police and Jails took place on the 1st of this month, and both offices are to be managed by Mr. J. W. Chisholm. It is expected that several reductions will take place amongst the clerks of both offices, but that they will all be provided for—some in other offices and those entitled to pension on the shelf.

Mr. F. Johnstone, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the P. W. D., is to be relieved by Lieutenant C. F. Call, who was originally to have relieved Mr. Irwin as Executive Engineer of Nagpore and Mr. Johnstone will now be Executive Engineer.

The third monthly meeting at the Bishop's school took place on the 29th ultimo, and though it was a very wet night, the place was crowded. The singing, reading and recitations were pretty fair, but not so good as on the former occasion. It is hoped that they will do better the next time. There was a prologue spoken by Mr. Hawthorne on the occasion.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—E. H. Ruddock, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.: "Extract from the Report on Cod Liver Oil in his 'Vade Mecum.'" Part IV.: "The Oil so invariably recommended for its ease of assimilation, is Moller's Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. We have prescribed this variety exclusively for several years, and have found in numerous cases that patients who previously could not take Oil on account of unpalatableness (fishy or rancid compounds they had attempted under that name), experienced no difficulty whatever in taking Moller's Oil, recognising the value of Cod Liver Oil, and its being so frequently prescribed in the foregoing pages, we are glad to be able to give our emphatic endorsement to Moller's Oil as a preparation as the one above named." Sold by all chemists in capsuled half-pint and pint-bottles. London depôt, 521, Oxford-street, W. C., and in Bombay at the godowns of Messrs. B. Jand A. Hormarjee, Elphinstone Circle.

THE FLOODS IN BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 3RD SEPT.

In my yesterday's letter I mentioned that the country round Baroda was under water. I am glad to be able to say that the flood has subsided since last night, and people are beginning to return to their hovels in the few instances where these have been left standing. Certainly a number of poor people have suffered by this flood and the majority of the sufferers have no visible means of reconstructing their habitations. In the year 1857, the country was flooded and the water, I remember full well, was several feet higher than it was yesterday. A good deal of damage was caused to public property. The Maharaja Khunderao relieved the necessities of the people. Yesterday, however, it was *every one for himself and God for us all.* These are the beauties of the new administration.

From to-day the Hindoo *Shrads* have commenced, and the crows all round are having fine feeds at the expense of the foolish idolaters. The cawing of the crows and shrill yelling of Hindoos "*kag vas,*" "*kag vas,*" is heard everywhere. This nuisance is to continue for sixteen days.

We hope the present break in the weather will continue, for no more rain is needed at present. The state of the camp was, I hear, somewhat similar to the state of the lower parts of the city. Boats were actually being used in the bazaar, and several families were by that means landed in places of safety!

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 2nd inst., was 59 feet; total rainfall up to date 54 inches 48 cents. In the corresponding week last year, it was 59 feet 2 tenths; total rainfall up to date 57 inches 95 cents.

CHURCH MATTERS IN CEYLON.—The extract in our yesterday's issue headed "Church Matters in Ceylon" was taken from the Ceylon *Examiner*, not the *Observer*, as stated. The *Observer* is, we believe, a paper in the interests of the Baptists and more likely to be in favour of than against disestablishment.

THE MOMBADAVIE MURDER.—In our report of this case yesterday it was stated that the prisoner Jaitha Ramchunder was undefended, but we understand that Dr. Kavanagh, instructed by Mr. Smale, defended the accused, and has also been retained for his defence at the forthcoming Criminal Sessions.

CUTTING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE AND EARS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan of the Pathan caste, named Mahomed Gool Mirza Ahmed, was brought upon remand, and charged before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Chubroo, woman, with an instrument for cutting. His Worship, after taking evidence for the prosecution, formally committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The circumstances of this case appeared in our issue of the 5th proximo.

THE DARING FRAUD BY THE HINDOO SERVANTS OF A NATIVE FIRM.—A noted character, named Curson Bhunsaly, was arrested yesterday under a warrant as being implicated in the above case in which the two servants, Mottee Moojun and Mooljee Ramjee, of Mr. Furboodas Succeedas, a wealthy Hindoo merchant residing in the Fort, stand charged, the former with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of property in respect of a sum of Rs. 13,104, and the latter with the abetment of the said offences. Curson Bhunsaly was yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, when Mr. Purcell, instructed by Mr. Ghandibhoy, applied to His Worship to allow the prisoner to be admitted on bail which was declined. The case stands adjourned for hearing to the 13th instant.

THE CASE OF THE PARSEE SETHIAS OF SURAT.—The charge preferred by the Buxee of Surat against Perozsha Shapoorjee Atha and his son Hormuzsha, which was alleged to have been compromised, appears to have phœnix-like, sprung up again out of its own ashes. Mr. Courtenay, the Assistant Magistrate of Surat, appeared to set his face against an important case like this being compromised privately, and issued another attachment for the seizure of Hormuzsha's books and documents which were in his house. Against the legality of that attachment Hormuzsha's counsel had a long discussion before Mr. Courtenay, and finally an appeal was preferred to the Judge, Mr. Birdwood. The appeal was heard on Saturday last, when Mr. P. M. Mehta and some vakeels argued the matter on behalf of the accused. Mr. Birdwood upheld Mr. Courtenay's proceedings, and also decided that they should be continued before that officer.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE.—From all we can hear, although the inquiry has now been going on for ten days, the only ground that has been found for the allegation of Azim is that certain individuals in the Cantonment Magistrate's office drew pay for a variety of posts held by them, which was merely a departmental arrangements to secure first-rate men for the work. This plan was known in the very old days when Colonel Phayre was Quartermaster General here, and the subordinates in his office, we are informed, drew pay as cashier, kotwal, &c., duties performed by one man. Mr. Caitan may have drawn pay for several offices, as rumour hath it, but if he performed their duties, that is not fraud. Government sanctions office rent for officers at various stations. The officers live in the bungalows and have their offices in detached bungalows in the compound. No one would accuse them of fraud because they make a convenience of having their office rent deducted from the rent of their dwelling, provided they have an office suitable to the requirements of the service! They thing would be absurd. The Cantonment Court is made up of several offices. The Cantonment Magistrate's Criminal Court is not the only office three; there is the office of the Cantonment Committee, and the Civil Court, Judge of Small Causes Court, an office where contracts for markets, &c., and conservancy leases also, are sold by auction. The accounts of these have all to be kept under the same roof. We do not know whether the Kirkee accounts are kept in the Cantonment Magistrate's or in Major Spens' office, but there are enough without that. Colonel Evezard has had charge of these offices ever since he was a Lieutenant and M. Caitan has served in the same offices for thirty years; yet in a place like Poona, where groundless rumours find ready circulation, we have never heard anything against the Cantonment Magistrate's office. It seems strange that all this hubbub has been got up now. We can give no opinion on the case as this is only a preliminary enquiry, but we must say that the sooner the inquiry is finished and the public mind satisfied the better. It cannot be good to have everybody unsettled and rumour busy as is the case at present.—*Deccan Herald.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

MR. JUSTICE PINHEY presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when some miscellaneous applications were heard, among which were the following. Owing to the lateness of the hour, the discharges and other business stood over until to-day.

RE KESSOWCHUND LOWCHUND.

Mr. Taylor, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and also to serve notices. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE DR. BURJORJEE DORABJEE.

Mr. Gill, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was refused last Court day at the opposition of Mr. Bomansha Cowasjee. Mr. Lang appeared for the same opposing creditor. After considerable discussion and reading of affidavits,

The Commissioner, in disposing of the application, said he considered it his duty to reject it. The application was renewed soon after it was refused last Court day. There was scarcely a fact addressed to him that day that was new to his Lordship. Mr. Gill had been misinstructed or insufficiently instructed as to the grounds on which His Lordship had refused the interim order. His Lordship had remarked that the granting of an interim order was a matter within the discretion of the presiding Commissioner, and that it was granted as an indulgence to deserving insolvents His Lordship remarked on the last occasion that this was the third time the insolvent applied for relief, once in England when he passed through the Bankruptcy Court. It appeared now he did not actually pass through the Court of Bankruptcy in England, but had settled with his creditors; but this was the second time he came before this Court. On the last occasion his Lordship remarked that the judgment for Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer's amount was a finding that the defence of the insolvent to the suit brought by the opposing creditor was untrue. But that was not the only ground on which his Lordship refused the application. It appeared that, since filing the schedule, the insolvent had divested himself of control over his property by transferring it to his son, Sorabjee, a clerk in the Municipal office. Again there was the matter of the shigram and horse which the insolvent had not accounted for. Again, it appeared that, since his last insolvency he was possessed of some drugs of disputed value; but whatever the value might be, they were not satisfactorily accounted for in his present schedule. The application stood on the same grounds as on the last occasion, and his Lordship entirely left out of consideration the new matters brought in. The application was therefore refused with cost. Rs. 60: such costs to be paid as a condition precedent to any fresh application. Leave was given to amend the schedule.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S.S. EUROPA, Captain Harris, which left Liverpool on the 9th August, arrived here on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 5th inst., with the following passengers:—

Sergeant-Major Birnie	Mrs. Reardon.
Mrs. M. J. Hosking.	Mr. W. G. Miller.
Mr. R. E. Walters.	Mrs. Miller and child.
Mr. Reardon.	

THE S.S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via Naples, with the following passengers:—

Mr. T. R. Read.	Miss Wilson.
Mrs. K. Stuart, boy, and ayah.	Col. J. Ruggles.
Mrs. Hewitt.	Capt. Yeldham, 10th Hussars.
Capt. Clutterbuck.	Mrs.

the matter? It ought not to be given him for ever, because at some future time the Municipality might want it for a public purpose.

Dr. Cook—If you give it to him, why should he not enjoy it for ever?

Dr. Blaney proposed the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. P. Mathew:—"The well to be filled up; and that the Maharaj be requested to erect an ornamental drinking fountain similar to that now being erected at Poydhonee, on the site of the existing well at Punchayet-wady, in consideration of a right of way being given to him."

Mr. Nanabhoy—The well is a charitable one, and the Council, I believe, has no right to fill it in.

Dr. Blaney—I quite disagree with you.

Mr. Nanabhoy—That may be your opinion.

Dr. Blaney—Do you mean to say that if poison was engendered in the well, the Council would have no right to interfere?

Mr. Nanabhoy—But there is no poison here! (A laugh.)

Dr. Blaney said he had held inquests in the locality and was familiar with the smells, and he should not like to sit there again. He believed that, in the hot weather, the water of the well would be foul.

Dr. Cook was in favour of giving Dr. Blaney an opportunity of testing the water.

The Chairman read a report by the Health Officer, in which it was stated that the water of the well was pure and sparkling.

Dr. Cook—I think Dr. Blaney's objection is worth consideration.

Mr. Nanabhoy—In May and June, the water of all wells and tanks is bad.

Dr. Blaney—Except Vehar.

Mr. Nanabhoy—I may say that Hindoos and Brahmins have an objection to use Vehar water.

Mr. Nowrojee—I don't think the Municipality has any right to fill in a well built by a charitable person for the benefit of the public. The Municipality hold it in trust; and it would be found useful in cases of fire.

Dr. Blaney's amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Dr. Cook thereupon proposed another amendment seconded by Dr. Blaney, "That the discussion on this subject be adjourned until the hot weather sets in." There were four votes for and against this amendment, when the Chairman gave his casting vote against it, and it was lost.

The Chairman's proposition was then put. The votes were equally divided, but it was carried by the Chairman's casting vote.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, met in the Council Hall at Poona, on Tuesday. His Excellency the Governor, (Sir Philip Wodehouse) presided, and there were also present H.E. the Hon. Sir Charles Staveley, K. C. B., the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. the Advocate-General, (Mr. Marriott), the Hon. Major-General M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, the Hon. Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, the Hon. Donald Graham, the Hon. Colonel Anderson, the Hon. Rao Bahadoor Becherdass Ambaidass, C. S. I., and the Hon. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali.

REJECTED BILLS.

Among the papers presented to the Council was a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 369, dated 31st May 1876, expressing the regret of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General that, owing to a serious flaw in Section 6 of the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Land Revenue Administration of the City of Bombay, he is obliged to withdraw his assent to the Bill as passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, and suggesting that the Bill may be re-passed in a correct form and then sent for the assent of the Governor-General; and also a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 365, dated 29th May 1876, stating that his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has carefully considered the provisions of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mamlatdars' Courts and has reluctantly come to the conclusion that he cannot give his assent thereto, communicating the reasons which have led His Excellency to withhold his assent, and suggesting that the Bill be re-passed with certain modifications.

THE LAND REVENUE CODE BILL.

A report was submitted by the Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Messrs. A. Rogers, J. Gibbs, W. C. Anderson, V. N. Mandlik, M. A. Rogay, and E. W. Ravenscroft, appointed to consider the Bill (No. 1 of 1875) "to consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue Officers and the Land Revenue in the Presidency of Bombay." The Report, which has reference to the first five chapters of the Bill, is as follows:—

In this copy so much of Section 3, the interpretation clause, as does not relate to the chapters now reported on, is omitted, and for the rest the numbering of the sections and clauses has been kept as when the Bill was before the Council, and not altered in accordance with the amendments proposed. Where the Committee have considered new sections to be required, such sections have been denoted by a repetition, with a letter of the alphabet adjoined, of the number of the section after which the new section should be placed.

It has been objected, that the "short title" of the Code is inconveniently long, and the Committee recommend the adoption of the briefer title "The Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1876."

It has been found necessary to define the local extent of the Code, owing to the repeal, by Section 2 of Act XV. of 1874, of Section 5 of Bombay Act VII. of 1863.

The Committee recommend that clause (14) be struck out, as the word "survey" does not require definition for the purposes of the Code.

The definitions contained in clauses (33) to (40) of the Interpretation clause the Committee recommend should be omitted, as the nature of the different kinds of inquiries is sufficiently defined in Sections 264 to 268 of the Code, which show fully how "formal," "summary," and "ordinary" inquiries are to be conducted, and how the proceedings and evidence are to be recorded in each.

Section 40 of the Bill the Committee would transfer from Chapter III. to Chapter II., and they have entered it as Section 12-A, because it does not relate exclusively to Hereditary Offices as the rest of Chapter III. does.

Section 16 the Committee would expunge, thinking the question of Forest Law is one which should not be dealt with in the present Bill, the chief purpose of which is the codification of the existing Land Revenue Law.

The reference to the Alienation Settlement Officer in Section 21 and other places the Committee have retained not finally, but pending the question not yet determined of the retention or otherwise of Chapter VII., which relates to exemption from payment of Land Revenue.

In considering that portion of the Bill which will be a re-enactment of the Hereditary Officers' Act, the Committee have acted upon the opinion that, as that Law is still so new, it is better not to make changes in its provision. The Committee have therefore closely compared the re-enacting sections of the Bill with the original sections of the Act, and it may be useful here to set down exactly what has been done.

The main provisions of the Act appear as Chapter III. of the Bill. But the definitions of the Act have been removed to the general interpretation clause of the Code, namely, Section 3, in which they appear as clauses (4), (5), and (41) to (47). Similarly the penal sections have been transferred to Chapter V., which treats of the punishment of Revenue Officers for misconduct. So also the provisions as to appeal have been transferred to Chapter XIV. (Section 273), which treats of appeals and revision. Besides this the order of the sections in the Act has been altered in the Bill so as to improve the arrangement, and in consequence of these changes slight verbal alterations have been necessary in some of the sections themselves so as to make them fit into their new places.

Besides the above changes, which are made simply for the sake of convenient and logical order, the Committee recommend three others, the first of which is that Section 76 be left out of the Code, as its purpose, which was temporary, has now been fulfilled.

The second amendment is complementary to, and not a variation of, anything in the Act, namely, a specification, in accordance with the general plan of the Code, of the nature and manner of every enquiry provided for by the Act. The amendment neither directs any enquiry not required by the Act, nor dispenses with any enquiry provided for by the Act, but only declares what enquiry should be formal, what summary, and what ordinary.

Thus far, then, the Hereditary Officers' Act and the corresponding provisions of the Bill are identical in effect, and the only real amendment of the Act made by the Committee recommends, namely, that in Section 84, which has been found to work unfavourably towards the holders of alienated villages. The Committee would more effectually protect the rights of such persons by charging the last clause to "but not so as to affect any subsisting rights of the holders of alienated villages."

The Committee deem it advisable to provide for cases in which servants after resignation or dismissal may attempt to retain possession of public money, papers, &c., by extending the provisions of Section 84, so as to persons formerly employed as well as to actual Revenue Officers.

The clause in Section 94 about the misemployment of public and private servants, the Committee are of opinion, had better be omitted, the principle being already well known, as absolutely to bring the conformity with the rule here laid down would be impossible and as cases showing disregard of the principle can always be dealt with departmentally.

The Committee have recast the provisions of Sections 95 to 99 with a view to diminishing the number of appeals and giving local officers the authority requisite for effective control of establishments. At the same time the highest grades of subordinate officers have been allowed all the facilities in regard to rights of appeal which they now have. And especially the limits of Rs. 35 and Rs. 99 in Section 97 A have been specially fixed with a view to placing such officers as Avul Karkuns in the one case, and Mamlatdars in the other, above the limit.

These are the only changes of importance which the Committee recommend, among other alterations as they have made being chiefly directed towards simplifying and rendering more accurate the language of the Bill.

The Honourable Mr. Scoble was a member of the Select Committee, but was unable to attend any of its meetings. He said he has not signed the report.

(Signed.) A. ROGERS.
" J. GIBBS.
" W. C. ANDERSON.
" V. N. MANDLIK.
" M. A. ROGAY.
" E. W. RAVENSCROFT.

6th March 1876.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FERRIES' BILL.

The Special Committee,—consisting of the Honourables J. Gibbs, A. Rogers, M. K. Kennedy, V. N. Mandlik, and M. A. Rogay—appointed to consider bill No. 6 of 1875, being a bill to amend (Bombay) Act II. of 1868, presented the following report:—

The Committee are of opinion that the difficulties practical and otherwise, of extending the meaning of the word "ferry," as used in Act II. of 1868, in the way set forth in Section II. of the Bill are so great, that they are clearly of opinion the change should not be made.

The enactment of this definition of the word "ferry" is the principal object of the bill. And though, as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the opportunity was taken of improving the Act in one or two minor points, the Committee do not consider it advisable to disturb the existing state of the Law for the sake of those minor improvements alone.

The Committee, therefore, recommend the withdrawal of the Bill.

(Signed.) J. GIBBS.
" A. ROGERS.
" M. K. KENNEDY.
" V. N. MANDLIK.
" M. A. ROGAY.

9th August 1876.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said—I have to move that Bill No. 6 of 1875, being a bill to amend (Bombay) Act II. of 1868, the Bombay Ferries' Act, be withdrawn. I make this motion in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee. The Council will remember that the object of this Bill was to enlarge the powers which were given under the old Act, and to include certain consting ferries, if one may so call them,—or, rather, to make certain existing voyages into ferries; and the Select Committee, after one or two meetings, found that there were such practical difficulties in the way of extending the meaning of the word "ferries," used in Act II. of 1868, in the manner set forth in the second section of the Bill, that they were quite satisfied it had better be withdrawn. For instance, it was proposed to declare that there was a public ferry between Bombay and Bankote, and the Committee found the steamer that performs the journey only once every alternate day. Considering that fact, and the time the journey takes, it would be an immense hardship to prevent all other boats carrying passengers, which was the object with which this Bill was brought in. Without saying anything with regard to goods, the interference with the passenger traffic alone would be simply creating an enormous hardship on the people inhabiting the Bankote district, and no public convenience could be conferred which would anything like compensate for it. It was also wished to make the run to Surat and Gogo into a ferry, and the Committee came very much to the conclusion that we might just as well declare the voyage from Bombay to Aden, or from Bombay to Southampton, to be a ferry. These are some of the practical difficulties the Committee met with at the outset, and which quite satisfied them that the Bill had better be withdrawn, and that if legislation were necessary for the improvements of the ferries—for instance, those across the harbour of Bombay—some fresh proposal should be brought before the Council to effect such improvements. Therefore, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee, I beg now formally to move that Bill No. 6 of 1875 be withdrawn.

H. E. the President—We leave the law exactly as it is, then.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Yes; there might be a fresh bill brought in, but we determined the present bill was utterly unsuitable, the difficulties in the way being far too great to admit of its being made into law.

H. E. the President—I suppose we must accept the recommendation of the Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Bechardas Ambaidass—I have great pleasure in supporting the recommendation of the Select Committee, and the motion of my hon. friend Mr. Gibbs, to withdraw the Ferries' Bill, No 6 of 1875. In cases like those contemplated by this bill, I think it would in all probability be more advantageous and convenient to follow the Free-trade system throughout the Presidency, and as regards other ferries, to rest consent with the existing law, Act II. of 1868. I think we should not extend monopolies which are opposed to public interests. I have the sanguine hope that other honourable members will concur in this view and do away with the bill altogether.

H. E. the President—Then the bill is withdrawn.

THE AMENDED LAND REVENUE BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—Your Excellency will remember that some time ago we passed a bill to amend the law relating to the Land Revenue Administration of the city of Bombay. This bill was sent for the approval of H. E. the Viceroy and Council, and in the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, dated 31st May, 1876, it is pointed out that there was no objection to the general principle of the bill, which in all respects met with the concurrence of the Government of India, but that in Section VI. there was a flaw which compelled H. E. the Viceroy to withhold his assent. The flaw referred to was in these words. The third paragraph of the 6th section ran—"Subject to the previous sanction of Government, the Collector may delegate any of his powers under this act, or under any other law for the time being in force, to any of his assistants," &c. The words "under any other law for the time being in force" were the words taken objection to, and therefore, to meet that objection, we have altered the sentence to this—"under any law which the Governor in Council is able to repeal or affect." This is the only alteration which exists in the present bill upon that which has been passed by the Council; and H. E. the Viceroy having expressed his willingness to pass the bill if those words were altered, it only remains for me to move that the bill be now read a first time. The details and the principle of the bill having been considered carefully when we went through the bill in the Spring, I don't think it is necessary to go through them again.

H. E. the President—Now, I conclude there can be no possible objection to the bill.

The bill was then read a first time.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—As it is a mere formal matter of the alteration of half a dozen words, it seems unnecessary that the Council should postpone the further consideration of the bill to another meeting, and unless there is any objection, I propose that the standing orders be suspended so that the bill may be passed through its different stages at the present time.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik—I think that ought to be done.

H. E. the President suggested that some other word should be substituted in the amended sentence for "effect," which as it was used there was not English.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik suggested that "amend" should be substituted.

H. E. the President—Yes, "amend" or "alter." "Alter" includes amending and also spoiling at the same time.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said "alter" would be better than "affect," which was certainly out of place. The objection to the phrase as it previously stood arose from the fact that the Council could not pass anything which affected a law passed by the Government of India subsequent to 1861.

The word "alter" was then substituted for "affect," in the amended sentence, and the bill was read a second and third time and passed.

THE MAMLATDARS' COURTS BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—The Council are aware that on the 21st of March last we passed a Bill No. 5 of 1875, a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mamlatdars' Courts; and when this act went up for the sanction of the Government of India they objected to certain provisions in it. The letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in which the objections were stated has been produced before the Council. The chief objections taken were that some of the sections of the bill as the local Council had passed it, were not exactly in accord with the Criminal Procedure Code. I beg now to introduce Bill No. II. of 1876, which will amend all those sections that the Government of India have taken objection to; and I beg to propose that, as there are one or two questions which it would be advisable to discuss more in detail than they could be discussed before the whole Council, a Select Committee should be appointed to consider it and to discuss those particular subjects. At present, I move merely that the bill be read a first time.

The bill was accordingly read a first time.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I now beg to move that a Select Committee be appointed to consider this bill in detail and present their report to the Council as soon as possible, the Committee to consist of the Honourables J. Gibbs, V. N. Mandlik, Advocate-General, and the Mover.

H. E. the President—When do you propose to report?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—We hope to dispose of it this afternoon. We may send in our report in seven days from this time.

H. E. the President—Then the Select Committee is appointed to report in seven days from this time. When that report is presented, we shall of course be in a position to go on.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Quite so.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE REVENUE CODE BILL.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Rogers, the Honourables Col. Anderson, V. N. Mandlik, and Ali Rogay were re-appointed members of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bombay Revenue Officers and Land Revenue Code Bill (No. I of 1875.)

His Excellency the President then adjourned the Council until Wednesday, the 20th inst., when the report of the Special Committee on the Mamlatdars' Courts Bill will be presented.

THE STAR COMPANY.

The existence of a strong desire for dramatic entertainment among the dwellers of Bombay was proved on Tuesday night by the crammed house which greeted the returning of the little "Star" Company to the orbit in which they moved and shone some months ago. It must be acknowledged that great improvements have been made since the company were last here, but the building is about as badly adapted for theatrical purposes as can need be conceived. A bad entrance, a poorly lighted and decorated room, and with but little ventilation and comfort is not calculated to entice an audience, but people evidently went on Monday night with the intention of being amused and ignored the trifling drawbacks we have named. No doubt had any of the better London theatrical critics—say of the *Vanity Fair* type—been present, they would have enriched the intellectual pages of their papers with a dozen lines of piteous and sarcastic comment on the performance, the performers, and the decline of the drama in foreign parts, and would have had their sense of perspective as to scenery, and their idea of theatrical proprieties generally sadly wounded and irretrievably ruined by what they witnessed. However, when one has been travelling for a long time through a weary dramatic and musical desert, such as that we have lately passed through, without a gleam of fun or attempt at public amusement, one is apt not to enquire too critically or closely into the nature of the dishes composing the entertainment provided at the end of the journey, and although there is no doubt room for improvement all round, and although some of the songs are from a musical point of view rather reedy and shaky and some of the elocution weak in its delivery, the audience seemed to be always pleased with the actors, with themselves, and with the entertainment generally. So we must pronounce a verdict of success in favour of the little company and express a hope that they will succeed. The bill of fare consisted of the farce of "Ici on Parle Francais" and the burlesque of "Il Trovatore."

Miss Minnie Williams is evidently as popular as ever and acts her part with a tact and feeling highly creditable to her, and which it would be well if some of the other members of the company would imitate, as the expedient of an exposure of a neat ancle, and piquant kick in a break down, although funny at first, becomes rather wearisome and monotonous after six months' repetition, for audiences are not satisfied by persons possessing these recommendations alone to their favour, but would like them in addition to know and appreciate their part and acquit themselves creditably of it.

It seems as if in Bombay we could hit upon no half way house scheme for dramatic representations—nothing between a cottage and a palace, between a performance in a barn, with oil lamps, with no scenery, and the conventional drum and pandean pipe accompaniment of a country fair, and that of starting a chimerical idea involving the erection of a large theatre at an expenditure of lacs of rupees, bringing actors from England at great cost and having failure so legibly written on the face of the scheme that no one will support it. We cannot apparently hit upon the happy medium, and construct a decent theatre in a decent part of the town where people can enjoy an evening's entertainment with their families at a reasonable cost. There is a splendid opportunity for a man to have his name handed down to immortal Bombay fame if he would only come forward and take the matter in hand. Will not the gigantic intellects which conceived and carried out the useful Hog Island Liff, the pretty Swimming Bath, and the artistic Gymkhana, help us? And will not the genius who plastered the walls of the billiard-room and the bottom of the staircase of the Bombay Club with imitation slabs of dark marble, help in the matter of decoration? If this could only be arranged, success would be certain.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL CANDIDATES.

The following is a list of the candidates who were successful at both the London and Netley Examinations, having passed through a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, Netley:—

AUGUST, 1876.

	Marks.		Marks.
1 Tomes, A. (Herbert Prize)	5,816	13 Henderson, W. G. H.	4,426
2 Meredith, E. B.	5,220	14 Doyle, B.	4,412
3 Mewson, W. A.	4,902	15 Cobb, B.	4,266
4 Maitland, J.	4,856	16 Stephens, A. E. R.	4,259
5 MacGregor, J.	4,837	17 Cadge, W. H.	4,220
6 Peevor, G. H.	4,818	18 Hunter, J.	4,085
7 Dantra, S. H.	4,746	19 Swaine, C. L.	4,067
8 Macdonald, D. J.	4,659	20 Smith, M. H.	3,966
9 Stewart, A. K.	4,625	21 Dalel, K. A.	3,920
10 Walker, G. L.	4,502	22 Boyd, R. W. B.	3,886
11 Hamilton, H.	4,462	23 Farrell, P. J.	3,662
12 Halpin, J. N.	4,440		

A ROYAL SQUABBLE.

The whole city of Cowes was moved last Thursday (August, 19), and ran together, some saying one thing, some another, and all speaking under their breath, as men do in these days when they have a real good thing to impart. For, indeed, there was trouble and dispute such as was never yet seen since the days of Cain and Abel. It all arose out of the match that had been made by the Prince with Lord Hardwicke to sell the Hildegarde against the Alice round the island for £100. There had already been some awkwardness about the matter, for while Lord Hardwicke was away his yacht had been taken out without his permission being had or asked, and tried against her future adversary, at which he was not a little vexed. Manifestly, however, this must have been done by subordinates and could not compromise principals, and on Wednesday the Prince went early on board the Hildegarde, so early that he left Jack Nicholls behind and Lord Hardwicke on board the Alice; and the race was started. The wind fell light, however, before the two vessels had reached the Nab, and the Hildegarde was some two miles astern of her adversary, and with no prospect of making up the distance or of getting near her at all, inasmuch as there was no balloon canvas on board. It was apparent that the race could not be as good a one as that which the Hildegarde had won the previous week, and, indeed, that it could not be a good race at all; also that it must of necessity last late into the evening, or perhaps even all night, and degenerate into a mere drifting match. Now the Prince had convened a dinner-party for that evening, and fearing probably that he should not get back in proper time for it, he is said to have signalled a proposal that the race should be round the Nab only instead of round the island. This proposal, if made, was not accepted by Lord Hardwicke, who, indeed, was quite justified, in adhering to the conditions of the match under which the start had been made, but who, at any rate, did adhere to them. The Prince then signalled, "I am going to run back," while Losd Hardwicke held on his course with a victorious mind. But the wind had now fallen to nothing. It was no easy matter to run back, and after waiting impatiently and helplessly for many hours, the Prince only succeeded in catching a steamer, and getting towed back to Cowes in time to appear at his dinner at ten o' clock at night, about which time Lord Hardwicke also arrived, having made the circuit of the island and won the race. Extreme good temper was not a product to be expected from the day's events, and at the evening's dinner Lord Hardwicke had probably been bantered on having won by the chances of the weather rather than by the qualities or the handing of his craft; and altogether there was a good deal of gunpowder lying about in case a spark should fall anywhere. The spark was not long coming. The Prince going after dinner to the club, Lord Hardwicke made either to him or in his hearing, a remark to the effect that he had "turned tail," and that that was "the last thing he should have expected of him." The Prince retorted that Lord Hardwicke was "very impertinent," and that "as to the hundred pounds, if he wanted them, he should have them in the morning." There seems to have been a sting in the last soft answer which did not tend to turn away wrath, and there came soon something like a general row, in which threats were used and language heard much more Parliamentary than Sqaudronlike. The result was that Lord Hardwicke retired to his tents, and left Cowes on Thursday morning; and the commentary generally made was that it most unfortunate that yacht-racing, which has always hitherto been conducted, and even when necessary wrangled over, in a high spirit of courtesy and good breeding, should, coincidently with the Princes adventure into it, have become a field for so many angry passions and words. The wonder is how two gentlemen of such tried good manners and good temper as the Prince and Lord Hardwicke should, of all yachtsmen, come to such a dispute on such an occasion as a Cowes match and in such a spot as the Squadron.—*Vanity Fair.*

LORD NORTHBROOK ON INDIAN MATTERS.

Lord Northbrook, the late Viceroy of India, who as Mr. Baring represented the boroughs of Penryn and Falmouth in Parliament for nine years, and who since his elevation to the peerage has maintained a friendly interest in his former constituents, was publicly entertained in both branches of the borough on the 15th of August which was very generally observed as a holiday both political parties uniting in the welcome. The streets were profusely decorated. The first portion of the public reception was held at the Town-hall, Penryn, where his Lordship was presented with an address by the ex-Mayor (Mr. J. B. Read). In reply to the address Lord Northbrook having referred to his career in connexion with the borough, spoke at some length on matters connected with India. He said if he had been asked what were his most favourable impressions of the country he should say its great size. He felt how impossible it would have been to develope such a country had is not been for the Grand Trunk Railways, which enabled the produce of the land to be brought down to the ports for exportation to Europe and America, and he therefore considered the policy of this country which had been directed to the improvement of the means of transport in India a wise one, and ought to be continued. It was said by some critics that no money should be expended except upon works which were likely to be remunerative; but it was a most difficult thing to calculate what works were likely to be remunerative and which not, and he agreed with the principle now laid down to spend a fixed sum, about two millions a year, upon public works. He quite agreed with Her Majesty's Government that it would have been very unwise to attempt any remedies with regard to the value of silver. It would have been not only a very unwise course, but an impossible course to have attempted to change the standard value in India from silver to gold. He had often been asked what effects were likely to follow in India from the war now being carried on between Turkey and Servia. It was excessively difficult in any country to speak to the probable effect that any question supposed to be a religious one might have upon the people, and it was still more difficult to speak with any confidence of the effect of a religious movement in another country upon the people of India, but so far as he was able to form an opinion from personal observation, he believed there was no particular relation between the movements of Mahomedan populations in Turkey and India, and that the events now occuring in Turkey and Servia would not have any sensible effect upon India so far as regards British power in that Empire. But whether he was right or wrong, he was sure it was the duty of the British Government not to be deterred by such fears from the effort in India, but to exert their best endeavours to secure for the Christian populations in Turkey the entire fulfilment of the pledges so constantly given but which had never been relized. Although he believed that the day would come when we should give to India the inestimable blessing of a true religion, he was sure it would be a great evil if the Government were to connect itself with any form of belief or religion in India. It was that error which lost the Mogul Empire its power in India. He did not think it would be right or fair for a Government to use the taxation of a country for the teaching of a certain form of religion to the children of the country in Government schools. (Applause.) Therefore, rightly as in his opinion, the propagation of Christianity in India had been left to the missionaries of the various Christian sects, some of which, he was happy to say, had been very successful, not so much with educated Indians, however, as where they came in contact with the aboriginal inhabitants in the interior. He had himself visited a part of the country where he believed the native Christian numbered 25,000. Having referred to Chunder Sen, the noble Lord said he did not think that any of the Indians would embrace Christianity in any of the numerous forms in which it was now brought before them by European sects. He believed they would go further back and get rid of much of the dogma which had overlaid the foundations of Christianity for nearly 1,800 years, and some of us might live to see them adopt a form of Christianity more nearly approaching the simplicity of the Apostolic Church than any which now existed. (Cheers) Having further expressed his thanks for the enthusiastic reception given to him, his Lordship concluded amid prolonged applause.

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